

PARALYSIS SPREAD ALARMS SCIENCE

Increase Seen as Threat of Epidemic.

Washington.—Are we on the verge of another infantile paralysis epidemic like that of 1916? Late summer and early fall are the times when this little understood disease is most prevalent, but the number of cases reported to the United States public health service in the last few weeks have shown a decided gain over those reported for the same period last year.

The figures for the week ending August 3 show 150 cases as compared to only 62 for the corresponding week of 1924, this reports several widely scattered cases, while California has 62 for one week alone.

Like indigestion, poliomyelitis, as infantile paralysis is known to medical men, is one of the unexplained problems on which scientists are still hard at work. It is believed to be caused by a filterable virus, which is spread by contact with articles that have been touched by the infected person. From the way in which epidemics have spread in the past it is thought that it must be transferred either by animals or human carriers, but at this time little has been definitely established on this point.

In the big epidemic in New York city that occurred eleven years ago it was clearly shown that prompt hospitalization of all cases that could be safely moved checked the spread of the disease more effectively than any other measure. Another outstanding point that emerged from this experience was the fact that isolation of groups of children from contact with other children or adults, even when carried out in the midst of areas where the disease was prevalent, sufficed to protect almost absolutely from infection.

At the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research attempts have been made to immunize monkeys to poliomyelitis but the results were too variable to be useful.

French workers have tried to use pieces of dried spinal cord after the same procedure as that followed in rabies treatment, but the results were too uncertain to be practical. Dr. E. C. Rosenow of the Mayo clinic has used an antiserum prepared from the serum of a patient who had recovered from the disease, but this has not received any general application.

Ship 500,000 Canaries a Year From Germany

Berlin.—Germany, the world's market for canaries, annually ships about 500,000 of the little feathered songsters to America.

Since the beginning of the sixteenth century, when these songsters were brought from the Canary Islands, they have been carefully and extensively bred in Germany. Within the last century the "horror relief" in the home countries have acquired world-wide fame.

Through careful breeding the original green color of the birds has been changed to a bright yellow, while in recent years careful training has resulted in enhanced their original musical vocal qualities.

The features of the canary bird exhibition regularly held in Berlin are the "song exhibitions," at which the birds' vocal abilities are carefully appraised by expert breeders, who have made the surprising discovery that the green birds—resembling in color their wild tropical progenitors—are frequently better singers than their yellow brethren.

Sliding Doors Coming Back in Paris Homes

Paris.—Sliding doors have been built throughout in a dozen modern homes by a French architect. The new is that the sliding door is an original work of art. This new door is a work of art.

These doors are the first of their kind in the world. They are the first of their kind in the world.

The doors are the first of their kind in the world. They are the first of their kind in the world.

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TELEVISION TOO SLOW YET TO BE PRACTICAL

But Short Step Now Towards Seeing by Radio

New York.—Forty thousand electric impulses a second, riding wireless waves which travel 150,000 miles a second—that is radio television today, and still it is not fast enough to be practical.

Now that the transatlantic beam radio transmission and television have been accomplished, laymen may regard it as a short step to the time when scenes and speeches from a Geneva peace conference can be carried into their homes.

But the scientists and engineers who are trusted with the task of bringing about something of that sort are doubtful. They point out a multitude of obstacles, and say that general use of television, especially for big scenes, may never be practical. Yet while they doubt they are industriously attempting to remove the obstacles of television for such practical organizations as the Radio Corporation of America and the American Bell Telephone company.

In Actual Use.
Beam transmission for messages and photographs is not only practical; it is in actual use for messages from London to Cape Town, Canada and Australia. This autumn the Radio Corporation will put a beam line into operation between London and New York. In addition to its "undirected" broadcasting lines.

But the beam, which takes only about one-fourth as much power as generally radiated broadcasting, is not the slim pencil of energy visualized by amateur prophets. It is rather a cone, which spreads so much in traveling 150,000 miles across the Atlantic that nobody really knows how broad it is at the base.

The power picked up at the end of the line is too weak to overcome interference sufficiently for flawless work in the delicate task of transmitting scenes of persons and things in motion—but that is probably one of the minor obstacles which will be dissolved with time. Increased speed of transmission may prove to be the real solution of the problem.

The Radio corporation has machines which can send and receive 250 words per minute, about eight times as many as the human operators can send and receive, over other waves that travel with the speed of light. This speed of transmission gives us a new way to see.

But television requires a speed that makes 250 words a minute seem nothing at all. To send a transmitter that would fill a fair sized room—and size of equipment is one of the minor obstacles to commercial television at present—the best available apparatus of the Bell Telephone laboratories manages to transmit over wires or other waves a picture about three inches square. Engineers consider this far too small a space to portray a king's coronation or a football game.

The three-inch picture consists of 250 dots of light and darkness, flashed on the screen separately, but so fast that the eye seems to see them all at once. To get motion into the picture, at least sixteen slightly different scenes must be flashed on the screen each second, each reproduced from the source by a separate electrical impulse. The dots have been enlarged to a maximum that gives a blurred picture two feet square, but the picture loses clarity with each enlargement.

To transmit these "dot" impulses, energy for synchronization of receivers and for a conversation, requires facilities that would carry four to six telephone conversations. Enlargement would be possible by division of a scene, for instance, into quarter sections, transmitting each section as a separate picture and then recombining them as a single view. But this would require four transmitters, with transmission facilities for sixteen to twenty telephone conversations, or, if sent by air, it would require the other wave bands of six radio stations, and it would require a great deal of space.

Greater speed in transmission, a speed as nearly inconceivable as that of the secret of television, is perhaps the secret of television in a broad sense. One hundred and fifty words per second, each reproduced a spot of light or darkness would theoretically give a picture four times as large, and more dots would give a larger scene in proportion. But engineers refuse to say more than that it "might be possible," and that it "might solve the particular part of the whole problem." Meanwhile experts in the telephone laboratories are trying to find out just what needs to be done and what can be done to make television commercially practical.

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BIRDS IN CAPITAL FOR TOUR TO SOUTH

Flock Into Washington From Nearby States.

Washington.—Thousands of feathered members of the Purple Martin society have flocked to Washington from nearby states for their annual convention, preparatory to embarking on their usual winter tour of South America.

The birds have selected as their meeting place the wires atop the poles on Floral street, between Thirtieth street and Alaska avenue, where they hold early morning and night sessions to the wonderment of residents of the vicinity and passing motorists.

The other morning they rested aloft by side on the wires for a distance of two blocks, later taking off for an inspection tour and "bird's-eye" view of the city. In the evening they returned again and one of these mornings they are going to adjourn suddenly and begin their flight southward, according to Dr. C. W. Richmond of the division of birds, Smithsonian institution.

Doctor Richmond points out that the martins seem to have selected the national capital as an annual meeting place in the late summer. In previous years they have held their sessions at different points around town, one year selecting the elm trees near the Pan-American building, another year using the trees near the botanical garden and still another year meeting on Rhode island avenue in the northeast section.

"After assembling from nearby places and from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and other sections near Washington, they usually hang around for a few days before suddenly taking off in one group for the South," Doctor Richmond stated. "They will take up winter quarters probably in South America. Sometimes they number from 10,000 to 20,000 birds, according to various estimates."

Other large flocks meet in other cities about this time of year, Doctor Richmond said, and they, too, will journey to warmer climes.

While the exact date of departure of the visitors on Floral street can only be guessed, it appeared certain that leaders of the flock will see that the migration begins before the hunting season opens.

Chess Favorite Game, Whole Village Plays

Berlin.—Virtually every inhabitant of the little village of Strobeck, near Halberstadt in the Harz mountains, can play chess. Proficiency in chess playing ranks with reading, writing and arithmetic in the Strobeck village school.

Every year just before the Easter vacation the school conducts a chess tournament. The winners receive chess boards donated by the village. Tradition has it that the Strobeckers have known how to play chess since the thirteenth century. At that time Bishop Arzsof of Halberstadt defeated his opponent, Count Gunzelin, with the aid of the villagers of Strobeck. The Strobeckers held the count captive in an old tower, still known as the Chess tower, until he was ransomed by friends. To while away the time Count Gunzelin began to instruct his guards in chess.

The guards passed the knowledge on to the other villagers, until everybody knew the game. Since then it has been a matter of communal pride to instruct each succeeding generation in the art.

First Transatlantic Flight Was the Fastest

New York.—Contrary to the belief of most newspaper readers, nonstop airplane flights across the Atlantic not only have failed to hang up any speed records in 1927, but actually have fallen short of the mark set eight years ago by the first plane to blaze this trail. A comparison of times and distance in this field follows:

1919.—Alcock and Brown, from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, 1,961 miles in 15 1/2 hours; average speed, 129.9 miles an hour.

1927.—Lindbergh, from Roosevelt Field, L. I., to Paris, France, 3,610 miles in 33 1/2 hours; average speed, 107.7 miles an hour.

Chamberlin, from Roosevelt Field in Plymouth, England, 3,473 miles, in 31 hours; average speed, 112.1 miles an hour.

Byrd, from Roosevelt Field to Bristol, England, 3,521 miles in 33 1/2 hours; average speed, 105.2 miles an hour.

Brook and Schlen, from Harbor Grace, N. F., to Plymouth, England, 2,150 miles in 19 1/2 hours; average speed, 111.4 miles an hour.

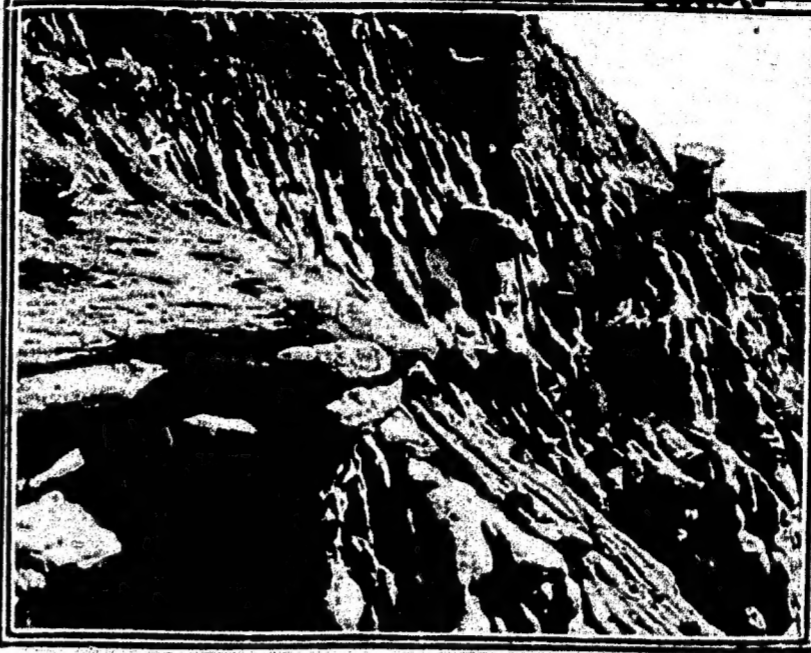
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ALBERTA'S FOSSILS



Slope in Alberta Where Erosion Has Exposed Ancient Skeletons.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)
SINCE the days of our jungle forebears the quest of big game has appealed to man, his appreciation of the sport being measured chiefly by the size of the game and the difficulty of obtaining it.

Today we must go to Africa for the biggest game; but there was a time in the dim, distant past when America produced animals larger than any now living. That was so long ago that nothing remains of these creatures except their bones, and they are turned to stone.

The animals are dinosaurs; for the moment we will call them "dinosaurs"—not the creeping, crawling kind, but huge reptiles that stalked upright through the jungles, rivaling in size the elephant, the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros.

The place is Alberta, Canada, and the time of their existence 3,000,000 years ago.

Between the Great Lakes and the Rocky mountains, just north of the Canadian boundary lies a vast area of level land, prairie in the east and forested near the mountains, with a narrow intervening section that is brush-covered. East of the timbered belt the central part of Alberta is level as far as the eye can see and dotted here and there by small glacial lakes, where nest countless numbers of ducks and geese.

Twenty-five years ago this level section was prairie land covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, on which grazed comparatively few cattle, with a ranch building here and there, but sparsely settled withal. Today the country is covered by a network of railroads, and near the railroads most of the available land is homesteaded.

A number of small rivers drain this area, uniting in the province of Alberta to form the Saskatchewan which flows into Lake Winnipeg. The Red Deer river is one of these tributaries that rises in the mountains north of Banff. Numbers of lesser streams feed by mountain snows and prairie lakes join it, making an irresistible stream that has cut through the prairie land, forming a miniature grand canyon, a mile wide at the top and from two to five hundred feet deep.

Fossils of Four Periods.

Although black, fertile soil forms the surface of the country, the earth below is composed of horizontal layers of clay and sandstone, and a journey of 250 miles down the river reveals four distinct geological periods in the canyon walls. The strata representing these periods overlap like shingles on a roof, and in each are preserved the fossil remains of animals and plants which enable us to picture former conditions and the dating that goes with them.

Where there are thick the mountains they are tilted at an angle of several degrees, which shows that they were laid down before the complete elevation of the Rocky mountains. This formation is called the Pierre.

Near the close of the Pierre a part of the inland sea bottom was elevated above the ocean and became a land mass of low altitude—a vast stretch of jungle-covered delta and coastal swamp, interspersed with bays and lagoons.

In the fresh and partly salt or brackish water lake and river beds of this period are preserved leaf impressions of a variety of trees, rare teeth and fragmentary bones of mammals, and numerous remains of a great variety of reptiles. This is known as the Judith (Hell) River formation.

Subsequently this area again sank below the sea for a long time and 400 feet of deposits accumulated.

Then a long period of elevation began, the rocks and fossils showing a gradual change from salt to brackish water conditions, which near the top became quite fresh. These beds, over 700 feet thick, are known as the Edmonton formation.

In these marbles of prehistoric times dwell a host of reptiles, some large, some small, and of various forms, flesh eaters and herb eaters, but all sharing certain characters in common and known as dinosaurs. Not any were closely related to any living reptile, yet they had some characters common to the lizards, crocodiles and birds.

That great numbers of these crea-

tures lived in the ancient marshes is evident from the numerous remains found in the rocks. In a single quarry, of which there are many on the Red Deer river, bones representing several hundred individuals have been washed out of the bank, and more or less complete skeletons and individual bones are scattered all through the strata.

Climate Was Sub-Tropical.
At that time southern Canada and the northern part of the United States enjoyed a climate similar to that of Florida, for fig trees and palm leaves are often found in these same rocks. Numerous coal veins and petrified wood bespeak the tropical abundance of the vegetation.

Along the Red Deer river, in places the canyon walls are nearly perpendicular, and the river winds in its narrow valley two to five hundred feet below the prairie, touching one side, then crossing to the other, so that it is impossible to follow up or down its course any great distance, even on horseback.

For many years the American Museum of Natural History of New York city made a systematic collection of fossils along this river, sending an expedition there every summer, and each succeeding expedition returned with notable results. As the only feasible way to work these banks is from a boat, the parties proceeded to the town of Red Deer, where the Calgary-Edmonton railroad crosses the river.

There, with the aid of several carpenters, a flatboat, 12 by 20 feet, was constructed, similar to a Western ferryboat. This boat was capable of carrying ten tons with safety.

Supplied with a season's provisions, lumber, for boxes, and plaster for encasing bones, the fossil cruises started down the canyon.

At intervals the party tied up the boat and went ashore to search the banks. If no fossils might be overlooked. No large fossils were found in rocks of the Manicouago age, but as soon as the Edmonton rocks appeared in the banks large bones of dinosaurs became numerous, and in the picturesque exposures at the mouth of Big Valley they were especially abundant.

At the foot of a butte he scattered fragments of bone, and on the riverbank scattered hillside other fragments appear, as we trace them up the waterways. Finally, ten, twenty, or thirty feet above, other pieces protrude from the bank, and this is our lead. "Cautiously the explorer follows in from the exposed surface, uncovering the bone with careful and which broom, careful not to disturb the bone itself; for, although steps, it is usually checked and fracturing in many places by former disturbance of its bed or by the action of mineral water and is rarely strong enough to permit removal.

Every Fragment Gathered.
Other bones are everywhere in the crevices of this prehistoric world, and if the trail is followed, the most experienced explorer will find every fragment of bone and every piece of shell, for when scattered in the laboratory one of these pieces may be the critical point in the determination of a species.

Then with pick and shovel the heavy ledges above are removed, and often a team and scraper and dynamite are used when a large excavation is to be made. As the bone layer is approached the work is more carefully done, with ever in mind the probable position of the bones of the skeleton. A false stroke of the pick in excavation may cause days of mending in the laboratory and might destroy some delicate bone.

When the bones are uncovered and brushed clean they are saturated with shellac till all small pieces adhere to each other; then the dirt is taken away from the sides, more shellac applied, and finally each bone stands on a little pedestal.

If the specimen is a skeleton it is next determined where the bones may be separated or broken to cause least damage, and each part is covered first with tissue paper, and then with two or three layers of plaster of paris bandages—strips of burlap dipped in plaster. When this is set and thoroughly hard the block is underlaid and turned over and bandages are applied to the lower surface to form a complete plaster jacket.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of each month. Mrs. Alice Rowe, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerkhof, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. B. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Alice Rowe, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerkhof, Secretary.

AT. ABRAHAM LODGE, No. 41, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. H. Gibbs, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Gertrude Boyker, N. G.; Mrs. Emily B. Forbes, Secretary.

SUBURBAN LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; Kenneth McInnis, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 68, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. E. C.; Mrs. Heather Sanborn, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 34, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchison, Commander; J. A. Brown, Adjutant; L. S. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. C., No. 26, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Lillie Burbank, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Harting, ton, Commander; Charles Tuell, Adjutant.

COL. C. S. EDWARDS CAMP, No. 72, S. O. F. V., meets first Tuesday of each month in the Legion rooms. E. H. Smith, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 56, P. of H., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. L. W. Morse, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent-Teachers Association, meeting Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Arthur Herrick; Secretary, Mrs. R. R. Tibbets.

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Your old machine made to run like new

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R. M. KNEELAND
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Are right here in the advertising columns of this paper.
If you're selling anything, ADVERTISE IT HERE.
An ad. will sell it for you.



CHAPTER VII—Continued

We both spoke at once at clashing any offense, and then after a glance at his watch, by asking him to sit down, and then he said, "I very much regret that these invitations declined, for with that girl next room and Wilkins' men, I am sure you will be rather too close quarters for comfort. But my chief concern is at ease."

"I'll confess," he began, "I am a little bit of a conspirator, but I am not a conspirator to thwart justice. I am afraid I am a self-righteous man, but I am not a self-righteous man."

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Too Early!

Of course, getting an education has its value, but one of the reasons why a boy should not drop out before entering high school is that it is too early an age for a boy to get the habit of getting—Fort Worth Record.

Odd Collection

A collection which is remarkable both in scope and oddity has lately been sent to the American Museum of Natural History by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews. The collection consists of more than 1,200 skins of various kinds.

President, ERNEST HOLT

Secretary, L. E. WIGHT

BEAR RIVER GRANGE COMMUNITY FAIR

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OCT. 1, 1927

Big Display of Stock and Farm Produce

Horse and Ox Pulling

Ball Games

DANCING Afternoon and Evening

Music for Dance furnished by Eldredge & Lord

Dinner and Supper Served in the Hall

Oyster Stew, Pastry, Hot Dogs, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks, Etc.

Served on the Grounds

RUMFORD BAND IN ATTENDANCE

ASK FOR PREMIUM LIST

Admission to Grounds, 25c; Autos, 25c

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

eggs by the roadside, and fresh chickens disperse at farm houses, as well as native guides for sportsmen. As one northern Wisconsin man puts it: "The farmers have all gone fishing this summer and they are getting paid for their fun, and personally I think this is an improvement on the old method which involved too much hard work on the farm."

"SOCIAL BURDENS"

It is estimated that 75,000 Americans are blind; 45,000 deaf and dumb; 70,000 are physically incapacitated so as to interfere more or less seriously with their earning a living. About 200,000 more are mentally deficient. The selective draft at the time of the war showed an alarming condition of physical and mental unfitness among our young men who were called for military duty.

Coupled with these distressing facts are statistics by insurance companies, and reports on mental incapacity by leading educational authorities.

It seems to be correct that there are only five or six million of "us" who are in proper form, mentally and physically—or at least "useful" think we are nearly so!

SKILLINGTON

Mrs. Bert Thuman of Island Pond is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Grace Foley.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Mary Leona.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baker and family spent a few days with Mrs. Baker's mother, Mrs. Maude Vashaw, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Power of Portland are spending a few days with Mrs. Power's sister, Mrs. E. S. Robinson.

Miss Laura Tremaine of Gorham, N. H., spent a week with Miss Lena McAllister.

Mr. and Mrs. Merton Beverly of Dexter, Maine, called on Mrs. Beverly's uncle, P. A. Flanders, recently.

Mrs. Maude Vashaw and family and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Flanders motored to Lord's Corners, Sunday.

WEST PARIS

Mrs. Lena Herrick and her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hewall, of Fairfield, with Lauri Immonen as chauffeur motored to Greenville Sept. 27th. On the way they stopped at Monson and visited one of the slate quarries. It is very deep and extends far underground. It is interesting to see the many things made of slate. A fancy table was being made of slate. After reaching Greenville they spent the night at the Worster Camps on the Ripogonous Road. In the evening they built a camp fire and had a corn roast. From Greenville Junction they sailed up Moosehead Lake in the steamer Tenthredin to North West Carry or Seabrook, where they stayed at the farm house of the Great Northern Paper Co. Moosehead Lake is forty miles long and dotted with islands. When nearing Mt. Katahdin, it is a trip worth taking and with the sunny days and moonlight evenings it was especially enjoyable.

The Daughters of Union Veterans will hold a regular meeting Monday evening, Oct. 2. The tent is preparing for inspection, and the members are earnestly requested to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gammon left Friday morning for Springfield, Mass., to attend the exposition.

Mrs. Harriet Herrick, who has been ill at the home of her son, Freeland Herrick, for several weeks, is gaining slowly.

Mrs. Ruth Devine and daughter Louise have returned to Auburn, where Louise will attend school. Principal Dwight L. Libby and family will occupy her house during the winter.

George Flavin was in Portland one day last week to consult a physician. Mr. Flavin has been in very poor health, but is improving.

Mrs. Flora Baker of Gorham, Maine, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sparrow of Portland have been recent guests of Mrs. Sara Curtis.

E. J. Mann motored to Boston and Springfield, Mass., Thursday for the week end.

Mrs. Abbie Pierce of South Braintree, Mass., has been a guest of Mrs. Agnes Pratt, and calling on old acquaintances. The Young People's Christian Union

held a business meeting at the home of the pastor Tuesday evening.

Rev. E. B. Forbes entertained the Good Will Society Wednesday afternoon, with sixteen present.

Sunday, Sept. 18, was certainly visitors' day although not scheduled as such on the church calendar. About forty friends and former parishioners of the pastor attended the Universalist church at the morning service. The towns represented were Gray, New Gloucester, Lewiston, Rochester, N. Y., Turner Center, Pownal, Hebron Academy, South Paris, Auburn, and Melrose Highlands, Mass. Music was rendered by a quartette of young men, with Edith Emery organist. Gerry Emery sang a solo.

WEST BETHEL

Mrs. Harlan Bean and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Morrill at Mason Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnham of Massachusetts called on Mrs. Emma Mills recently.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hutchinson and two sons were in North Waterford Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean Martin and children and G. D. Morrill were in Harrison Sunday.

Mrs. Ada Mills, who has been visiting at Ervin Hutchinson's, went to West Greenwood Sunday where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Paul Croftau.

James Westleigh has moved into Chester Wheeler's house.

Denizen of Far North

A gyrfalcon is a giant white hawk having long, pointed wings. Its true home is Greenland, but occasionally it comes as far south as the northern United States, although it has rarely been seen in this country.

Much Wealth Buried

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold is buried annually in the mouths of dead persons in Austria alone, said the vice president of the Austrian Dental association. He estimates that \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 is lost to the world each year by similar burials.

O. K. Clifford Co., Inc.
South Paris, Maine
Tel. 307-4

Dealers in

Dodge Bros. Cars**Graham Bros. Trucks**

We also have dependable used cars and trucks, and some used cars and trucks that are not so dependable.

Fred S. Brown

Dry Goods - Garments - Kitchenware

NORWAY, MAINE

Big assortments are ready in

New Fall Hats

2.95, 3.95, 4.95

NEW FALL DRESSES

10.00 and 16.50

New Fall Coats

16.50, 19.50 to 49.50

Big variety Fall Fabrics in Silk,

Wool and Cotton

Change the oil in your
crank case every
700 miles.

Free Crank Case Service

HERRICK BROS. CO.

BETHEL, MAINE

Do Not Try

to solve your financial problems alone, at the price of costly mistakes. Come in and talk matters over with us whenever you are in doubt. We are here to serve you and help you and we are always glad to have you come in.

PARIS TRUST CO.

SOUTH PARIS

BUCKFIELD

Announcing a new issue

Central Maine Power Company Preferred Stock

\$6 Dividend Series
\$100 Par Value

Central Maine Power Company has discontinued the sale of its 7% Preferred Stock and announced a new issue preferred stock to finance a portion of the Company's growth. The new Preferred stock \$6 Dividend Series has the same preferences and priorities as the 7% Preferred Stock, now held by over 13,000 Maine people, except as to name, yield and call price.

Dividends payable quarterly on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. Has equal preference with the 6% and 7% preferred as to assets and dividends. Has voting power should dividends be in arrears in excess of \$3, until such dividends are paid up. Callable on 30 days' notice at \$100.00 plus \$7.50 premium or at \$107.50 a share. The stock is a legal investment for Maine savings banks and is exempt from direct taxation in Maine and from the normal Federal Income tax.

BUSINESS Central Maine Power Company system has 22 hydroelectric and 2 steam plants, supplies electric energy to 20 cities, towns and communities with an estimated population of 250,000 and more than 400 industrial establishments in 12 of the 16 counties in Maine. The strength of the Company's position is a result of its long history of service to the State. The Company's power is generated by its own hydroelectric plants, which are known for their efficiency and economy. The Company's power is sold to its customers at a profit, and the Company's income is used to pay dividends to its stockholders. The Company's assets are represented by 22 miles of transmission lines, 100 miles of cable, and 100 miles of telephone lines. The Company's capital is represented by 22,000 shares of preferred stock, with an additional population of 22,000.

CAPITALIZATION As of August 31, 1927

STOCK

Common Stock, \$100 par value	42,500,000
Preferred 6% Stock, \$100 par value	600,000
Preferred 7% Stock, \$100 par value	10,432,700
Total	53,532,700

BONDS

First and Second Mortgage, Series B, C, and D (maturity dates)	42,561,200
First Mortgage to due 1930	4,070,000
Outstanding Municipal Bonds	500,000
Total	47,131,200

EARNINGS

For the 12 months ended August 31, 1926	1926	1927
Gross Income	\$5,477,617	\$4,996,297
Operating Expenses, Maintenance, Taxes, etc.	2,910,000	2,600,728
Net Income	\$2,567,617	\$2,395,569
Interest paid to bondholders on bonds of subsidiary companies	1,000,000	1,000,000
Income available for dividends and reserves	\$1,567,617	\$1,395,569

DIVIDENDS

Preferred stock first dividend paid and accrued for the period July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927.

MANAGEMENT

Central Maine Power Company is managed under the same efficient leadership which has characterized the management of the State.

MAINTENANCE

The Company's property is well maintained and conserved. The Company spends or accumulates adequate for maintenance, repairs, replacements and improvements on amount not less than the sum of 1% of the gross operating revenue derived from electric utility power and gas business and 2% of the gross revenue.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

Proceeds from the sale of these shares will be used to finance new extensions and the general growth of the Company.

Price \$96 and Interest, to yield 6.25%

For complete information about this New Issue Send in the Coupon

Central Maine Power Co.

General Office



Augusta, Maine

COUPON

Central Maine Power Company
Augusta, Maine
Without obligation what ever please mail the coupon for complete information about this new issue Preferred Stock \$6 Dividend Series.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

O. C. 1-2-27

HANOVER

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Holt of Waterford accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wight to Farmington Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. and Mrs. Clarence Howe, and Mrs. Cheslie Saunders and the same day and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Knights and wife were guests of his mother, Mrs. Gates.

Miss Marjorie Brown attended Teachers' Convention held at Thursday.

Mrs. Thompson recently attended

BETHEL

OUR INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL

OUR DEPOSITORS MEANS OUR SUCCESS

Ernest M. Walker,
Clarence K. Fox,

WILLARD

We have just a well-known battery for a better battery.

Ford Batteries

We have secured the service no introduction to the auto now able to handle your requirements.

CONNER

Parker J.

Mechanic St.,



People who wouldn't tire a reputable dealer for food the worst kind of "dumb" tire.

They do this thinking tire bargain.

We'll sell you the best tire as low as you can get it.

GAS 20c per gal.—No

Central Se

J. B. Ch

MAIN ST.,

HANOVER

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Holt of North Waterford accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wight to Farmington Fair, Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Howe, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Saunders attended the same day and Mr. and Mrs. Dyke the following day.

Ralph Knights and wife were recent guests of his mother, Mrs. James Gates.

Miss Marjorie Brown attended the Teachers' Convention held at Bethel Thursday.

Mrs. Thompson recently entertained her friend, Mrs. Kenworthy, of Augusta.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Farwell and son of Rumford were at Etta Howe's a few days last week.

Mrs. Maria Twitchell of Portland has been at her camp the past week.

Ernest Moores was called home by the sudden illness of his father.

Mrs. Elvira Austin was at Bethel one day recently.

Mrs. Sylvia Howard has been visiting relatives in West Paris for the last two weeks.

Lester Richardson and family and family visited at Ralph Richardson's Sunday.

GOULD ACADEMY NOTES

The first social event of the year occurs this Wednesday evening when the annual Freshman Reception will be held under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club.

Mrs. E. G. Sprague of Portland is the guest of Miss Margaret Sprague at the Students Home.

Frank Cousins of the Sophomore Class has resumed his studies after his trip to Springfield. Mr. Cousins and Miss Helen Thurston of the class of '27 were among those chosen from Oxford County Boys and Girls Clubs to attend the Springfield exposition.

The Girl Reserves entertained the other girls of the school on Tuesday when all enjoyed a hike and "weenie roast." More than fifty girls participated in the fun.

Miss Talbot, our music teacher, spent the week end at her home in South Portland.

All are glad to hear that Miss Helen Carter of the Junior class, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, hopes to join her classes next week.

SOCCER

A team composed of half Juniors and half Sophomores defeated a similar team of Seniors and Freshmen Friday afternoon by a 3 to 0 score in the first regular game of soccer this fall. Hancock and Gregory starred for the winners and Bryant and Gill for the losers.

The first game of the interclass series will be played Wednesday P. M. between the Seniors and Juniors.

Competition between classes this year is expected to be keener than ever before.

HORSE-SHOE TOURNAMENT

Pitching horse shoes, or barnyard golf, has become popular with the Academy boys. The players surviving the preliminaries in the double tournament are as follows:

Adams & Brown, Holmes & Willard; Holmes & Willard.

Evans & M. Chapin, Johnson & E. Wheeler; Evans & Chapin.

The final match will be played off this week.

AFTER NIGHTS OF COUGHING

SLEEP COMES AT LAST

Balsam Has No Equal For Conquering Hang-on Coughs

The most annoying cough and the most persistent is the one that hangs on after the cold has passed. This is the kind of cough that makes life miserable. It is the kind of cough that makes it impossible to sleep. Adams' Cough Balsam conquers it. It does so quickly.

Do not take a cough lightly and do not let it. It is sure to lead to dangerous lung trouble.

Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Adams' Cough Balsam. You will find it a quick remedy for your cough and you will find it conquers your danger of cough.

Contains no narcotics. Will not irritate the stomach. Safe and best for children. Ask your friend the druggist for Adams' Cough Balsam. He will be glad to supply you for he knows it gives satisfaction and he recommends it.

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named.

As a Probate Court, held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the weekly newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of October, A. D. 1927, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Frances F. Hanson late of Oxford deceased, will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of James W. Hogg as executor of the same to act without bond as expressed in said will presented by said James W. Hogg.

William C. Chapman late of Oxford deceased, will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Martha R. Chapman as executrix of the same to act without bond as expressed in said will presented by said Martha R. Chapman, the executrix therein named.

Lucy P. Fares late of Hartford, deceased, petition for license to sell and convey real estate presented by W. H. Newman and James H. Heath, trustees.

Charles H. Douglass late of Bethel, deceased, petition for license to sell and convey real estate presented by Fred L. Douglass, administrator with the will annexed.

Witness Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said Court at Paris this 29th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven.

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

29331

GRAY'S Business College
and School of Shorthand and Typewriting
PORTLAND, MAINE
Send for free Catalogue
N. E. RANKIN PRINCIPAL

Daily Relief

for the Bowels
The regular daily habit is vital to good health. This constipation remedy is safe, and sure for daily relief. "L. E." Atwood's Medicine. 50 doses 50c. Trial 15c. Made and Guaranteed by L. F. MEDICINE CO., Portland, Maine

Safety First

Be ready for that cold snap that will soon be here by having one of our

Electric, Gas, Oil or Coal and Wood

Heaters

J. P. BUTTS HARDWARE STORE

BETHEL, MAINE

United Artists Presents

Mary Pickford

in

"Little Annie Rooney"

Saturday Night, Oct. 1

Odeon Hall, Bethel

ADMISSION--20c, 35c, 50c

Reserved Seats on sale at Bosserman's Drug Store

Bethel Chautauqua

THREE JOYOUS DAYS

October 5, 6, 7

ODEON HALL

Outline Program

FIRST DAY

Afternoon 3:00--Opening Exercises--Committee in Charge.
Concert--The Oliver-Hunt-Stewart Company.
Night 8:00--Concert--The Oliver-Hunt-Stewart Company.
Lecture--"What our Guest Thinks"
Hon. Frank B. Pearson.

SECOND DAY

Afternoon --Dorothea Fitch, Entertainer.
Junior Chautauqua
Night --Oriental Pageant--Julius Caesar Nayphe.

THIRD DAY

Afternoon --Junior Chautauqua Demonstration.
Entertainment--The Emerson-Winters Company.
Night --Comedy Drama--"The Patsy."

Opening hours after the first day will be decided and announced on the opening day.
Single admissions adults, all nights, 75c, except play night \$1.00--afternoons 50c.
Children, all nights, 25c; all afternoons 12c.

Adult Tickets \$2.00--Junior Tickets \$1.00

Buy a Season Ticket and Save Money

THE BETHEL NATIONAL BANK

OUR INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL

No matter who you are--what you do--or where you live,

You cannot succeed permanently unless you save a portion of what you earn--and save it with regularity.

Does it pay to save?

Many a man's prosperity and success dates back to the day he first visited this bank and made his initial deposit. Draw your own conclusions--then act upon your judgment.

We invite your business.

OUR DEPOSITORS' SUCCESS MEANS OUR SUCCESS

Ernest M. Walker, Pres. | Elroy T. Park, Cashier
Clarence K. Fox, V. Pres. | Fred B. Merrill, Asst. Cashier

WILLARD BATTERIES

We have just received a new line of these well-known batteries and can fill the demand for a better battery.

Ford Battery \$10.95 and your old battery

NOTICE

We have secured the services of Roy Cummings who needs no introduction to the automobile owners in town, and we are now able to handle your repair work promptly.

CONNER'S GARAGE

Parker J. Conner, Prop.

Mechanic St., Bethel



People who wouldn't think of going to any but a good, reputable dealer for food, clothing, or furniture, patronize the worst kind of "dumps" when it comes time to buy a tire.

They do this thinking it is necessary in order to get a tire bargain.

We'll sell you the best tire made--a Goodyear--at a price as low as you can get anywhere.

GAS 20c per gal.--No Discounts--One price to all.

Central Service Station

J. B. Chapman, Prop.

MAIN ST., BETHEL, MAINE

WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.
Back word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, 10 cents. Minimum charge, 25 cents.
Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE—Five room house, open attic, stable, running water in house, good cellar, other conveniences of kind, pleasant location, centrally located about one mile from Bethel Village. House in excellent repair. Inquire of Alton Baker, Bethel, Me. H. F. B. 1.

FOR SALE—One horse, 6 years old, sound and not afraid of show. Weight about 1200 lbs. Inquire of J. P. Harshbarger, Bethel, Me. 9-29-27

FOR SALE—30 R. I. Red pullets, good looking, steady, ready to lay, in the green shippers. Inquire of Bartlett, Bethel, Me. 9-29-27

FOR SALE—Four weeks old pig, \$2.00 each. Edmund C. Smith, Bethel, Maine. Tel. 2223. 9-29-27

YARNS—of Pure Wool Worsted for Hand Knitting, also Rag Yarns for Blanket tape for 4 or 5. Orders sent C. O. D. Write for free samples today. Ask about WOOL Blankets, Covered Worsted Mills, Dept. 5, W. W. Hancock, N. H. 9-29-27

FOR SALE—Plane and farm wagon. DORRIS M. FROST, Bethel, Maine. 7-7-27

FOR SALE—House lot adjoining the E. P. Brown and C. K. Fox property on Mason Street. DORRIS M. FROST, Bethel, Maine. 7-7-27

WHITE CHESTER PIGS FOR SALE. C. R. HARTINGTON & SONS, Bethel. 9-29-27

TERMINAL TO LET—Inquire at the Citizen Office. 9-29-27

HOWARD E. TYLER, D. O.

Palmer Graduate

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Office Hours—2 to 4 and 6.30 to 8 P. M.
Neurological Services
Residence of M. A. Godwin

THE

OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY D. M. FORBES

BETHEL, MAINE

Entered as second class matter, May 10, 1925, at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1927

Atlantic Ranges

Furnaces and Heaters

Ruberoid

Roofings and Shingles

SHEETROCK and ROCKLATH

Millwork as usual

H. Alton Bacon

Bryant's Pond, Maine

PUBLIC AUTO

Day or Night Service

J. B. CHAPMAN GARAGE

Main St. Tel. 107-0, Bethel

Earliest Form of Mammals

The earliest "mammals" were the earliest forms of the mammalian group to exist. They appeared in the early carboniferous period and were very primitive and generalized in type. These first mammals were not all living close to the carboniferous, which are of an entirely different order.

Constipation An Unnecessary Evil

Banish it and enjoy best of health; take dependable

Dr. True's Elixir

This pleasant blend of imported herbs of pure quality, cleanses as it cures the bowels—mild, effective.

Indigestion, sour stomach, coated tongue, restlessness and fatigue all point to constipation.

The True Family Laxative

and worm expeller

will correct these conditions promptly and safely. Give it to children freely for worms and save money and worry.

Family size \$1.50, other sizes \$1.00 and \$0.50.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Chapman Street

Services Sunday morning at 10:45.

Subject of the lesson sermon, "Unreality."

Sunday School at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday testimonial meeting at 7:30 P. M.

UNIVERSALIST PARISH

The Sunday School resumed its session last Sunday, meeting at 9:30 A. M., and will continue at this hour until further notice.

The Special Parish Meeting was well attended last Thursday evening. The State Superintendent, Mr. Manning, was present and an interesting discussion was held. The meeting was adjourned to meet again at the Church, Thursday evening, Sept. 29, at 7:15 o'clock.

The Ladies Circle will meet with Miss L. M. Stevens on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 5.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

La. A. Edwards, Pastor

Sunday, October 2nd.

Morning worship 10:45 with sermon by the pastor. Subject, "Cannon or Compass?"

Has the Church a Compass? Are we carrying anything on board the Gospel ship that defiles the hull of the compass?

How do we account for the human wreckage on the shores of time, when we know that their victims carried the compass of truth?

The pastor will deal with some of these questions in the sermon next Sunday morning.

Will you extend this invitation to your friends: "Come to church with me this morning."

Church School meets at 12 o'clock sharp. If you have not started in one of the classes, will you not do so next Sunday.

The young people will meet for the evening service at 7 o'clock, when the pastor with the aid of some of the young people will demonstrate some of the work of the New Young People's Society, "Comrades of the Way."

This society was organized primarily for young people of high school and college age.

The Vested Choir will hold its rehearsal at 8 o'clock Sunday evening.

METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Patterson, Pastor

The Church School at 9:45 A. M. will have a special service for the children of the church.

What is a better preparation for life's work than a knowledge of God's Word?

Rev. G. W. White of Hartford Center will be the preacher next Sunday, 10:45.

The Men's Conference is undertaking the task of raising \$200,000 during the week of October for the present World's Conference in order to make provision for a Reserve Pension Fund for the benefit of those who will be retired in the future.

The Pension Fund is said to have been set up, and is a certain part of the pastor's salary.

This Fund will be placed in a compound interest, and will be adequate for the future.

Epworth League Sunday evening, 7:30. Topic, "Five Sins." Leader, Emma Wheeler.

Radio evening 7:30 service will be a special service for war. A short address.

Class Meeting, Tuesday evening 7:30. "The Man in the Moon" will be the topic. Home Meeting 8 o'clock. No pastor and come to all these services.

MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD

Miss Laura Roberts is visiting her father and sister, who live in the home of her brother, A. A. Capen.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar and daughter Mae and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Capen are visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Capen.

The Hawthorn family is in the city on a visit.

Miss Hattie is in the city on a visit.

Miss Tompkins is in the city on a visit.

Miss Ward is in the city on a visit.

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INTERDENOMINATIONAL

BIBLE CONFERENCE

An Interdenominational Bible Conference, under the auspices of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, will be held from Sunday, October 2nd to Friday, October 7th, in the Park Street Congregational Church, Boston. A similar conference was held under the same auspices last year and attracted wide and favorable attention throughout New England. This second gathering meets a widely expressed desire for a similar program this year.

Nationally known speakers who will be heard are Dr. James M. Gray, President of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago; Dr. Henry Howard, Pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York; Dr. J. Gresham Machen, Princeton Seminary; Dr. Leander S. Keyser, Hamma Divinity School, Springfield, Ohio; and Dr. Cortland Myers, former pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston. Prof. and Mrs. T. J. Bittkofer, of the music faculty of the Moody Bible Institute, will have charge of the music of the conference. The Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D. D., is pastor of the historic church that is host to the gathering.

The center of industry in the United States was on the northern boundary of Indiana, about 110 miles east of Chicago, according to the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior. In January, 1918, it was still on the northern boundary of Indiana, but had moved about fifty miles nearer to Chicago. In January, 1926, it had moved twenty-five miles to the southwest of its position in 1918, and was about fifty miles southeast of Chicago. The total movement in the eighteen years from 1908 to 1926 was about seventy-five miles in a west by south direction. This slow movement of the center of industry during a period when the capacity of prime movers in central stations and manufacturing plants increased about 140 per cent indicates that industrial development in the United States is proceeding at about the same rate in all sections, but in southern parts of the country.

These determinations of the center of industry are based on the capacity of steam engines, steam turbines, water wheels and internal combustion engines installed in manufacturing plants and

a trifle more rapidly in the western public-utility power plants. Twice the weight is given to the power equipment in public utility power plants, as it is used twice as much as power equipment in manufacturing plants. Previous determinations of the center of industry have been based on the in-

stalled capacity of prime movers in manufacturing plants only. It is believed that more representative results are obtained by using the capacity of power equipment in both manufacturing and public-utility plants.

The geographic center of the United States is near the center of the northern boundary of Kansas, and the center of population is in Owen county, southwestern Indiana. The center of industry of the United States in 1926 was therefore 640 miles east by north of the geographic center, and about 170 miles north of the center of population.

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a trifle more rapidly in the western public-utility power plants. Twice the weight is given to the power equipment in public utility power plants, as it is used twice as much as power equipment in manufacturing plants. Previous determinations of the center of industry have been based on the in-

stalled capacity of prime movers in manufacturing plants only. It is believed that more representative results are obtained by using the capacity of power equipment in both manufacturing and public-utility plants.

The geographic center of the United States is near the center of the northern boundary of Kansas, and the center of population is in Owen county, southwestern Indiana. The center of industry of the United States in 1926 was therefore 640 miles east by north of the geographic center, and about 170 miles north of the center of population.

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RADIOS AND EQUIPMENT

We have the largest and best assortment of radios and radio parts in town. At the present time we have on hand the following:

Atwater Kent, Crosley, Kolster and Radiola
Operated either from batteries or electricity

We have a few Second Hand Radio Sets which we are closing out at low prices

NOTICE

Walter Davis of Bryant Pond is working in our repair department. He has had nine years experience in this work and is competent to handle any repair job.

Crockett's Garage

Church Street,

Bethel, Maine

An Open Letter to the Editor

From the President of General Motors

LAST SPRING I wrote you that my belief in the country newspaper had led us in General Motors to decide to advertise our products together in the small-city press of the country.

The returns from the series of the messages recently published have justified that faith; and we shall continue to advertise in your community through your newspaper this fall.

It occurs to me, however, that some of your readers may be asking: "What is General Motors?" and "Why is General Motors?" These are fair questions and I should like to answer them as frankly as I can.

General Motors was organized some years ago on the theory that a group of large companies, working together, could render a better service than they could separately. In this we simply applied to industry a principle that is as old as civilization as regards the human family and human progress.

Original members of the General Motors family were Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oakland and Oldsmobile, together with the Delco-Light Company and other well-known companies manufacturing automotive equipment. By joining to other their resources, we were able to establish great Research Laboratories, a 1445-acre Proving Ground and the GMAC Plan of credit purchase, to effect vast economies in purchase and manufacture and distribution to assure and maintain the quality of every product in the General Motors family. Has the General Motors family principle proved itself in practice?

The best answer, I think, is to compare the Chevrolet, Buick, Cadillac, Oldsmobile and Oakland of today with the models of five or ten years ago.

Then add Pontiac, a General Motors creation. Add LaSalle, another General Motors creation. And then consider how General Motors has developed these cars into a complete line, within which any family may find a suitable quality car at the price it plans to pay: "A Car for Every Purse and Purpose."

Another example is Frigidaire, the electric refrigerator. General Motors had the resources to spend millions to develop a satisfactory refrigerator, and then to apply to its manufacture the same processes which have increased the utility and lowered the cost of the automobile.

We believe that this record justifies General Motors as an economic institution. Its products are quality products, first of all. Their prices represent the economies of united effort passed on to the purchaser. In the last year one in each three automobiles chosen by the public has been a General Motors car. The service of Delco-Light electric plants has extended to more than a quarter million homes, while Frigidaire has become the world's largest selling convenience of its kind.

We believe also that the values now offered in the current General Motors products (which are listed below) prove anew that "many minds are better than one" and that a family of companies, working together, can produce results which are decidedly in the public interest and of increasing benefit to the individual family.

Very truly yours,

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President
General Motors Corporation